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Letter dated 29 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

As you are aware, the British Government today hosted a conference on Libya. I should be grateful if you would circulate the attached Chair's Statement to Security Council members as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**

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Annex to the letter dated 29 March 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The London Conference on Libya, 29 March 2011

Chair's statement

1. Today, foreign ministers and leaders from the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the African Union, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the European Union and NATO gathered in London to discuss the situation in Libya.

Implementing Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011)

2. Participants today have reaffirmed the importance of full and swift implementation of Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011). Participants reaffirmed their strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Libya. They have reaffirmed their commitment to enforce the restrictions and sanctions on the regime and to act to prevent the supply and operations of mercenaries. We are working together to ensure that all States implement these resolutions, of which Qadhafi still stands in breach. We agreed to consider pursuing, in the United Nations and regional organizations, additional sanctions on individuals and entities associated with the regime. Participants here today are implementing these measures as a clear message to Qadhafi that he cannot attack civilians with impunity.

3. Security Council resolution 1973 (2011) authorizes all necessary measures to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack, while excluding a foreign occupation force of any form. A no-fly zone is in place over Libya and is preventing Qadhafi from attacking civilians from the air. We have a broad-based coalition to implement the military actions mandated by Security Council resolution 1973 (2011). So far, the action we have taken has been successful in protecting countless civilians from Qadhafi's forces and in effectively wiping out Qadhafi's air capability. Participants paid tribute to the bravery and professionalism of military personnel from all contributors in the coalition.

4. Current and potential contributors to military operations, including NATO allies, also met to underline their commitment to the necessity of military action to implement fully the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011). They reaffirmed their unified support for this course of action through making effective and sustained contributions to military operations until the international community's goals are secured. Participants, including regional States, welcomed NATO's contribution in agreeing to take on command and control of all military operations to enforce the arms embargo, the no-fly zone, and other actions needed, as authorized in Security Council resolution 1973 (2011), to protect civilians.

5. Participants here today have reaffirmed their support through military, logistical, financial or humanitarian contributions and pledges in support of the people of Libya. Security Council resolution 1973 (2011) laid out very clear conditions that must be met, including the establishment of an immediate ceasefire,

a halt to all attacks on civilians and full humanitarian access to those in need. Participants agreed to continue their efforts until all conditions are fulfilled. The Libyan regime will be judged by its actions and not its words.

Preparing for Libya's future

6. We agreed that it is not for any of the participants here today to choose the Government of Libya: only the Libyan people can do that. Participants agreed that Qadhafi and his regime have completely lost legitimacy and will be held accountable for their actions. The Libyan people must be free to determine their own future. Participants recognized the need for all Libyans, including the Interim Transitional National Council, tribal leaders and others, to come together to begin an inclusive political process, consistent with the relevant Security Council resolutions, through which they can choose their own future. We call on the international community to support this process, working closely with the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Representative Abdel-Elah Mohamed Al-Khatib. Regional actors, particularly Libya's fellow African countries and Arab neighbours, have an important role to play.

7. Participants today are concerned for the well-being of up to 80,000 internally displaced persons. We have agreed priorities for a humanitarian response. We have also agreed on the need to develop and coordinate the international approach to ensure the availability of sufficient resources to meet the humanitarian needs of the Libyan people. We noted the offer of Qatar to facilitate the sale of Libyan oil where consistent with international law, in particular the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011) and other relevant United Nations resolutions, and to support the people of Libya in using the proceeds to help meet their humanitarian needs. Learning the lessons from the past, we agreed on the need for priorities for long-term support. Activities to stabilize the situation will need to start early and be part of an integrated and comprehensive international response.

Taking forward support from the international community for the people of Libya

8. To take this work forward, participants in the Conference agreed to establish the Libya Contact Group. This Contact Group will meet to provide leadership and overall political direction to the international effort in close coordination with the United Nations, the African Union, the Arab League, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the European Union to support Libya; provide a forum for coordinating the international response on Libya; and provide a focal point in the international community for contact with the Libyan parties. Qatar has agreed to convene the first meeting of the Group as soon as possible. Thereafter, the chairmanship will rotate between the countries of the region and beyond it. The North Atlantic Council, meeting alongside its coalition partners, will provide the executive political direction to NATO operations. Participants welcomed the United Nations Secretary-General's offer to lead the coordination of humanitarian assistance and planning for longer-term stabilization support. Turkey, other key regional players and international agencies offered to support this work and take it forward with the Contact Group.

9. This Conference has shown that we are united in our aims. We are united in seeking a Libya that does not pose a threat to its own citizens, the region or more widely; and in working with the people of Libya as they choose their own way forward to a peaceful and stable future.